FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUNDAY, July 24-P. M. The stock market opened without animation this morning; but as the day advanced it gained strength, and prices were decidedly in the ascendant. The summer speculation for a rise has evidently not died out, but has rely experienced a lull—or, in other words, a natural ction—and Wall street is evidently on the eve of a re-

exports exclusive of specie, from this port to foreign ports, for the week ending July 24, were valued at only \$2,867,787—a sum which contrasts widely with rge amount of our current importations.

early session of the open board Eric sold at land and Pittaburg 83%, Rock Island 96% a %, North-western 33 a %—preferred 63, New York Central 103, Canton 51%, Cumberland 48. At the first regular board the market was duli with a slight improvement, but failed to recover fully from the depression of last ng. Eric closed % lower than at the half-past two yesterday, Reading %, Michigan Southern %, Illi-miral %, Rock Island %, Fort Wayne %, Atlantic Northwestern was steady, and the preferred a 68 in London on the 12th inst. Coupon ten-fortie ower, seven thirty notes of the first series %.

Reading closed % higher than at the first regular board, Michigan Southern 1/2, Illinois Central %, Rock Island %, Fort Wayne %, Atlantic Mail 2 Northwestern preferred declined %. Government securities continued dull. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 were 1/2 lower. The

At the half-past three open board the market further mproved, and its undertone was strong. New York Central side at 104, Eric 64%, Reading 109%, Michigan Southern (s. 3) 81%, Rock Island 97%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 84, Northwestern 34% (b. 3)—preferred 63%, Fort Wayne (b. 3) 98%, Western Union Telegraph 55, Cumberland 45%, Quicksilver 48%, Mariposa preferred 23%. Afterwards the market sop steady on a portion of the list and strongly on the nainder, the quotations, at half-past five o'clock, hav-64% a 34, Reading 109% a 34. Michigan Southern 81% a K, Cleveland and Pittsburg 84 % a 1/4, Cleveland and To-edo 110 % a 1/4, Rock Island 97% a 1/4, Northwestern preferred 24% a %.

Money continues easy to the Stock Exchange at 4 a 5 per cent, with the supply in excess of the demand. The discount line is easy at 5 a 6 % per cent.

Gold opened at 150 and advanced before noor 150%, after which it gradually relapsed 150%, the closing quotation. The mar-was hardly influenced by the improvecent in five-twenties abroad as the prospect of an in-clinite continuance of the war in Germany, with a sibility of its extending to France and Russia, more an neutralized in the estimation of the fereign bank rs and others the advance in our bonds. It is generally, and not incorrectly, supposed that the immediate effect of the war will be to make our creditors in continental Europe exacting of prompt payment and disincined to etofore accustomed. The ultimate effect of the war, rever, will be to stimulate the foreign demand for our admuns by withdrawing laborers from the farm to the attle field; but in the meantime we are exposed to contingancies which may seriously advance the price of gold, although the fact of our domestic mosey market being during the suspension entirely independent of our foreign exchanges materially mitigates the possible evils of the situation. Cash gold was less scarce for delivery and loans were made from 1-32d per cent per diem in market thus far during each month of the present year

	Highest.	Lourst
January	144%	13774
February	141%	136
March	136%	12474
April	120%	126%
May	13936	12514
June	10834	137%
July	.151%	147%
There was a moderately brisk	demand for	bills on

ers' sterling of sixty days was quoted at 109, three days 110 a 14, commercial 107 1/2 a 108. Bills on Paris at sixty days were quoted at 5.12 a 5.13, three days 5.8 ½ a 5.11; alers) 74 a 75; on Bremen 78% a 79%; on

on bernin (takers) is a 10; on Bremen 18% a 79%; on Amsterdam 41% a %; on Hamburg 37% a 38. The news by the Scotla is financially unimportant, except as relates to the advance of United States securi-ties in London, the quotations for which and British consols were as subjoined on the dates mentioned:—

| July 1. July 12. July 14. Consols | Silva | that the failure of the Birmingham Banking Company that the failure of the simingham Banking company had occurred just previous to the steamer's sailing, shows that confidence among the financial community is not yet firmly re-established, and that the Bank of England at least is acting on the defensive. The

a highly favorable feature, and a further rise seems probable. Judging from the appearance of the markets on this side, however, the continued advance of five-twenties on the London Stock Exchange, will not be likely to materially lower the price of gold will not be likely to materially lower the price of gold here, although it will, as a matter of course, promote the export of bonds. The preponderance of our imports over our exports in value is too great not to create a balance against us greater than is likely to be offset by shipments of securities, and consequently for some time to come we shall have to ship gold in addition.

Mining and petroleum stocks remain dat. At the first board Union closed 75c. lower than at the same time yesterday. At the second board consolidated Gregory Gold sold at \$19, Downieville Gold 68c., Gunnell Gold \$1 06, Bennehoff Run oil \$5 55, Buchanau Farm 25c, Oil Creek 35c., Pithole Creek \$2 20 (b. 30).

The statement of the New York banks for the quarter ending July 2, 1886, and June 24, 1865, compare thus:ending July 2, 1806, and June 24, 1805, compare the :—

July 2, 1806. June 24, 1805,

Capital. \$54,322,209

Net Profus. 23,144,838 21,459,981

Circulation 29,900,185 9,550,433

Due Banks. 51,825,375 47,844,188

Due Depositors. 222,014,647 237,913,722

Due adi others. 4,274,737 3,183,006 Totals...... \$445,182,152 \$400,288,304

Totals...... \$445,182,152 \$403,285,360

TURSDAY, July 24, 1964

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TURSDAY, July 24—6 P. M.
BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts 94 414 bbis. flour, 700 do. and
200 bags own meal, 26,722 bushels wheat, 158,212 do.
corn, 888 do. cats, 760 do. rye, and 1,286 do. malt. We four was dull of sale, but prices were nominally un-changed; we note sales of 300 bbis. at \$6 a \$6 60, as to

Extra State.

Theice State.

Common to medium extra Western.

Extra round hoop Ohio.

Western trade brands.

Common Southern.

Fancy and extra do.

Common Canadian.

Western trade brands. 9 50 a 11 50

Fancy and extra do. 11 10 a 15 75

Common Canadian. 8 25 a 9 55

Good to cholor and extra 9 75 a 12 15

Rye flour (superfine). 6 15 a 7 25

Corn meal, Jerney. 5 30 a 540

Corn meal, Prandywine. 5 30 a 540

Corn meal, puncheous. 25 50 a 26 00

—The wheat market continued dull and nominal, with a strong downward tendency for all qualities. The only sale heard of was 500 bushels new amber Jersey at 28 80. An active demand prevailed for corn, in good part for export, and full prices wore readily obtained, the market closing with an upward tendency. The sales reached 140,000 bushels, inctuding unsound new mix d Western at 83c a 83 %c; sound do, at 84c, a 84 %c, and white Western at 31 10. Oats ruied dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. The sales embrace 22,000 bushels, at 37 %c, a 48c, for cheage and 60c, a 64c, for lowa. Rye was quiet and heavy. We note sales of 10,000 bushels at 37 %c, a 48c for cheage and 60c, a 64c, for lowa. Rye was quiet and heavy. We note sales of 10,000 bushels extern, in parcels, at 86c a 90c. Barley was dull and nominal, with sales of 15,000 bushels to private terms. Mait was nominally unchanged. Copyrs. — For Rio, the demand continued good, but the firmness of holders prevented the consummation of any general business. The sales are 325 bags, ex Campanero, on private terms. Of other descriptions no sales were reported, but the market was firm. We quote:—Rio, ordinary to fair, 15c. a 17c; good to prime, 18%c, a 19%c, gold, duty paid, fair to good cargees, 11%c, a 13%c, thirty days, cash, in bond; Java, 24c. a 25c.; Marncalbo, 17c. a 19c; laguarya, 17%c a 19%c, gold, duty paid, fair to good cargees, 11%c, a 13%c, thirty days, cash, in bond; Java, 24c. a 25c.; Marncalbo, 17c. a 19c; laguarya, 17%c a 19%c; St Bomingo, 17c., Ce; lon, 20c. a 22%c, pold, duty paid, There is no Rio or Santos coffee on the way to this or any other port in the United States. Measrs, Junari, Arden & Co. estimate the stock in the United States at 119,275 bags, including in New

rosin, 2s., and 8,000 bushels barley at 5%d. A British brig was chartered to Penarth Roads for orders, corn, 4s.

Molassus.—A moderate degree of activity characterized the market, and prices were firm. The sales embrace a carso of Cuba muscovado, comprising 250 hids, on private terms. Stock 7,500 lbds. Cuba and 3,500 lbds. Porto Rico. We quote:—Cuba muscovado, 5c. a 56c; Porto Rico, 60c. a 50c.

Provisions.—Receipts. 236 barrels pork; 7 packages cut meats. The pork market at the commencement was abill and lower, though at the close holders were firm—\$31.39 cash, for new meas. The sales comprise 6,500 barrels, cash and regular, at \$31.25 a \$31.50 for new meas; \$20.76 a \$30 for old do., and \$28 \$7 a \$27.60 for prime; also, for future delivery, about 1,000 barrels aew meas; lacking 550 barrels for August, buyer's option at \$31.62%. The beef market was unchanged in every respect. The sales comprise 350 barrels at \$16 a \$21.50 for new plain meas and \$20.50 a \$24.50 for new catra meas. Beef hams were dull and entirely nominal, with no sales of importance. Bacon was also dull and nominal. Gut meats were sleady with a fair demand. The sales were 300 packages, at 14c. a 16%c. for shoulders, and 17%c. a 20c. for hams. Lard was dull and confined to 550 packages in los, at from 18c. a 20%c. Butter was quiet with small sales at 20c. a 53c. for Western and 27c. a 40c. for State. Chesse was in good demand, mainly for export, and prices were firm. The sales embrace 1,346 hbds. Cuba at 10%c. a 11%c. for refining, and 11%c. a 12%c. for grocery grades; also 170 boxes Havana at 11%c. Stock, 22,634 hbds., 38,436 boxes, 95,611 bags and 722 mends.

for grocery grades; also 170 boxes Havama at 11½c. Stor. 8, 25.684 bbds., 35.485 boxes, 95.611 bags and 722 melado. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9½c. a 10½c.; fair to good do., 10½c. a 11a.; fair to good grocery, 11½c. a 12c.; pr.me to choice da., 12½c.; a 13c.; centrifugal (bbds. and boxes, 9½c. a 12½c.; melado, 6c. a 8c. Havana—Horse B. 8. Nos. 7 to 9, 10c. a 10½c.; do. Nos. 10 to 12, 11c. a 11½c.; do. Nos. 13 to 15, 12½c. a 18c.; do. Nos. 16 to 18, 13½c. a 14½c.; do. Nos. 19 to 20, 15c. a 15½c.; do. white, 14½c. a 16c. Forto Rico—Refining grades, 10½c. a 11½c.; grocery, 11½c. a 14½c.; do. Nos. 19 to 20, 15c. a 15½c.; do. white, 14½c. a 16c. Forto Rico—Refining grades, 10½c. a 11½c.; corcery, 11½c. a 14½c.; do. Nos. 15 to 15, 12½c. a 15. Corcery, 11½c. a 15½c.; a 15. Corcery, 11½c. a 15½c.; a 15. Corcery, 11½c. a 15½c.; a 15. Corcery, 11½c. a 15. Corcery, 11½c.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN VARICE STREET. - Mrs. Sarah Friebel, the woman who was stabbed in the lest thigh with a knife in the hands of her busband, August Friebel, at their late residence, No. 183 Varick street, on the morning of the 17th instant, died last Monday, in Bellevue Hospital, whither she had been August Friebel, at their late residence, No. 183 Varick street, on the morning of the 17th instant, died last Monday, in Bellevue Hospital, whither she had been conveyed soon after the occurrence. Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest on the body. That Friebel stabbed his wife he did not deny, but he insisted most stremously that the fatal wound was the result of an accident, and nothing was elicited in evidence to show that the prisoner used the weapon with the intent to take her life. The case was submitted to the jury, who found the following verdict:—'That Sarah Friebel, the deceased came to her death by a stab wound of the thigh at the hands of her husband, on the 17th day of July, 1866, at 183 Varick street, New York city.' On the rendition of this verdict the prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is fifty-two years of age, a native of Germany, and a shoemaker by trade. In relation to the charge he said:—'"I had no intention of taking the life of my wife." Decoased was thirty-sine years of age, and a native of England.

Asormer Dargenous Pira—Little Girl Drowned—Ax Acr or Hernoren.—Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at 246 Stanton street, on the body of Bridget Smith, a little girl eleven years of age, who was drowned by falling through a hole in the pier foot of Stanton street into the river. Maria Marden, a girl who was in company with Bridget, screamed for help, and appealed to a man who was fishing in the dock to rescue the drowing girl, but he made not the least effort to do so. Daniel Prosley, a young man living at 12 Lewie street, bearing the alarm, ran on the jeer, and, seeing the deceased in the act of sinking, heroically plunged overboard and attempted to rescue her. Young Presley dove down for the little girl no less than six times, but was unable to find her. Later in the evening the body was recovered. The jury found "That deceased was a native of the epichon that necessary measures should be taken by the authorities to put said dock in proper r

was yesterday morning found hanging in Seventy-sinth street, between Tenth and kleventh avenues, the body being quite cold and stiff. The remains were conveyed to the Thirty-first precinct police station and Coroner Gover notified to hold an inquest. The cause of the suicide or other particulars connecsed with the affair

EUROPE.

Our Sheerness, Berlin, Milan, Venice, Paris and Bordeaux Correspondence.

The French Armistice Plan Rejected by Prussia.

Public Confidence and Joy in Berlin and Universal Consternation in Vienna and Frankfort.

The Hungarian Revolutionists Encouraged by Bismarck.

The Cession of Venetia Denounced in Milan.

The News in Venice and a Most Exciting Diffect.

"To be Turned Into Frenchmen" Distasteful to the Venetians.

THE FOURTH OF JULY ON THE CONTINENT

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO THE MIANTONOMON. &c.

Our special correspondence from the continent of Eu-rope and England, published this morning, contains a most interesting history of the situation of affairs—for continued and extended war or peace—to the days just previous to the sailing of the Scotia. The matter is of

much importance and great interest.

The celebration of the Fourth of July in Paris, Berlin and Bordeaux, France, with the visit of a very distinguished party to the United States iron-clad Miantone mob, at Sheerness, are described so as to convince the public of the solid advance of American ideas and in-terests in the Old World, even during the period of a nost disorganizing war conflict.

ENGLAND.

OUR SHEERNESS CORRESPONDENCE. The Iron-Clad Miantonomoh at She Visit of a Distinguished Party

visit of a Distinguished Party.
Singuished Party.
Singuished Party.
His Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, accompanied by Mr. Adams, Dukes of Sutherland and Argyle, Lord Chancellor, Sir Richard Penn, the engine builder; the Russian Legation, and a very distinguished party visited the iron-clad Mianatonomoli yesterday, off Sheernees.

They were

Royal salutes of twenty-one guns were fired by the Augusta. The visitors were shown around the ship and made a thorough examination, and their great gratification and pleasure were expressed both at the vessel and the reception.

Afterwards an elegant collation was spread out in the wardroom, and toests to the Queen and President Johnson, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg, and navy officers of Sheerness were given, and responded to by the Prince of Wales, Mr. Adams, Duke of Edinburg, Captains Murray and Beaumont, in a happy manner. The Augusta's officers entertained Consul Morse and a distinguished party.

All the higher officials of England have visited the Migantonomols.

Misatonomoh.

The fleet sails for Copenhagen on the 16th, when Sceretary Fox will join; thence to Cronstadt.

All well on board, and deligated with our visit to England.

The government has extended every courtesy to us.

PRUSSIA.

four weeks, or even of fourteen days; but the King or rather Count Biamarck, regarded this as only a manecurre of the Austrians to gain time for the army of Italy to with a better chance of success than at present, and the proposal was therefore declined. The Prussians are determined to profit by the consternation of their adverwithout a moment's delay. On the 9th their main arm; left Pardubits, and was to arrive yesterday at Zwittau, the last Behemian town, only five miles from the frontier of

PRUSSIANS IN BETNN.

The occupation of Brünn will give them the comma of the railway to Vienna, and force the Austrians eithe to retreat upon the capital, or throw themselves into Olmütz. In the latter event Vienna will be open to offmats. In the latter event vienna will be open to the Prussians, and the communication between the army of Italy and the debris of the army of Bohemia will be completely cut off; in the former the great and almost impregnable fortress of Olmütz will have to be aban-doned, and not only Gallicia but Hungary will be exposed to an irruption of the enemy. Under these circumstances the appointment of General Klapka, the famous defender of Komorn, in Berlin, is a very significant fact. It is understood that he is to take the command of the legion which is being formed of Hungarian prisoners and deserters, and which may easily penetrate into Hungary heaves, the necessary strip of Austrian ferritors that large through the narrow strip of Austrian territory that intervenes between Silesia and the passes of Jablunka. The

deserters, and which may easily penetrate into Hungary through the narrow strip of Austrian territory that intervenes between Silesia and the passes of Jablunks. The whereabouts of Benedek's army seems quite uncertain, nor is it known whether Benedek is still at the head of it. One accoom rays that he has been superseded by old Field Morshal Hess (who lost the battle of Solferino), while according to another Gen. John (pronounced Yone, chief of the etaff of Archduke Albert, and to whom the victory of Custozza is mainly attributable, has been sent for from Italy to assume the supreme command in the north. Whether he will be able to get the army into fighting order again is extremely denbtful; it appears to be in a state of total discolution. Every day as the Frussian advance they find cannon, arms, ammunition wagons and war material of all kinds, which have been abandoned by the Austrans to facilitate their retreat, and hundreds of prisoners surrender without resistance to the Prussian outposts. Up to yesterlay the number of gains captured in the battle of Königgratz and during the pursuit amounted to no less than one hundred and eighty.

THE FRACE PHINCIPLE ACKOWLEDGER.

Notwithetending the rejection of the armistice the peace negotiations are by no means discontinued; on the contrary, France shows herself more zealous than ever in her enleavors to bring about an understanding between the contending parties. On Monday anglit the French amiassasior, M. Henedetti, started for the Prussian headquariers, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, who had arrived here the same day from Paris with important despatches, and he was followed specification until some basis is proposed on which it may be concluded. The Emperor of Austrus says in his manifeste that he is ready to sign "an honorable peace;" but the question is what necession is he willing to make Prussia? Is he prepared to yield the supremacy over Germany, which has been enjoyed by his ancestors for six centuries, at the same time that he losses his last hol

ITALY.

OUR MILAN CORRESPONDENCE. MILAN, July 5, 1866.

THE CAPITAL AS A NEWS CONTRA.
which is just now the real capital of Italy—the try, the scene of Garibaidi's operations, on its left, and it is at a safe distance behind the Oglio, the line now held by the Italian army. All accounts that it is possi-ble to get of the operations on either hand come to-gother here and most here with all the news of the other

From the army we hear of the possibility of another forward movement. Since the battle of the 24th, the army has hold the time of the Oglio, and the hour for the main force to stand still, and now comes word that a ter a Cabinet council, which lasted all night, the Baron Ricasoti departed this morning for the head-

Close on the beels of this announcement came the news that Garibaldi had had a battle in the mountains, and that the result of it was not particularly glerious for Italy. The first bificial announcement of the fight at Monte Sucedo showed that the government found it impossible to disguise the fact that Garibaldi had suffered a

The simple fact was that on his way to the Tyrol he had arrived at the first fortified position—had attempted to storm it and had absolutely failed; and then the despatch dwelt—as official despatches always do—upon the good order with which the volunteers had returned to the position held before the battle, and mentioned Garbaldi's wound. Another and subsequent bulletin announced that the Austrians had retired from the contest d position after the battle, and this was expected to transform the reported defeat into a victory.

Perhaps a more rational interpretation of the Austrian retirement would be that the position was of so little importance in the defence of the Tyrol that the Austrian commander could afford to relinquish it, even after having demonstrated his ability to hold it. What is one little hill in the Alps and at the very commencement of the journey, in which, perhaps, there are a thousand other hills that will be harder to take?

But the greatest news of to-day is the victory of the Prussians in Sohemia—a victory that has filled Italy with rejoicing.

A DAMPER FROM PARE.

In company with the news of the Prussian victory

But the greatest news of to-day is the victory of the Prussians in Bohemia—a victory that has filled Italy with rejoicing.

A DAMPER PROW PARE.

In company with the news of the Prussian victory comes a note of twenty lines from the Paris Monfeur, and these twenty lines dwarf all else. The Austrian proposi ion to Napoleon and Napoleon's suggestion of an armistice are the only topics of discussion.

NATIONAL DESUNCIATION.

In the great cafés and plazzas there are immense crowds of excited men arguing this question pro and own, not so much with interest as with freuzy. In the little café it is the same; in all the streets, in the hotels, in every little court or space where two or three or a dozen men sit down together to take wine or coffee one hears the most extravagant denunciation of the proposal. All seem to agree that the proposition is an insult to Italy and worthy the cowardice-of Austria, &c., &c.

France is accussed of being recreamt to the principle of nationalities in listening to such a proposal. It is assumed that the government cannot possibly accept the armistice and again it is indignally and hitterly felt what child's play it is to pretent to dobate a suggestion made by the supreme arbiter Napoleon III.

There is too much passion for the people to see the real significance of the Austrian proposal. It is Austria's submission made as gracefully as such a proud power can make it. It is made to France because Austria recognizes the real quarter from which the war ahe is engaged in came, and because it could not be made anywhere else. Venetia is the real stake of the war and Austria thus gives her consent that France may do with Veneta what she will. Could Austria propose to cele venetia to Italy withit ten days after she had beaten the Italian army in a great battle? It would be an odd result of victory.

Italian pride feels if the war ends now Italy will come out of it with small accession of honor, and, therefore, the popular sentiment would continue the war. But the war was made to extort from Austras the very consent she has just given, and therefore there will soon be peace in all probability, however bitter the dose may be to those who long to wipe out the memory of the defeat of the 24th.

VENETIA.

OUR VENICE CORRESPONDENCE.

San Marco, for the most part so quiet and impassive, be-gan to approach each other more closely than usual, and

arter short and, apparently, earnest discussions, hy off from each other like objects in a kaleidoscope, to form new combinations in other and unexpected places. The vicinity of the cales becoming shortly over-crowded, the groups began to arrange themselves to-ward the centre of the piazza. Then there was a perward the centre of the plazza. Then there was a per-ceptible breaking off of individuale, singly and in pairs, in hurried tangents, from their nuclei, towards the sides of the plazza, and from thence out by the various pas-sages that lead to the different parts of the city, the absence of these, however, being more than compensated by the arrival of others—the whole presenting a scene by the arrival of others—the whose presenting a scene similar to the first upheaving of a great revolution, but which, in reality, was nothing more than the natural desire on the part of the actors in this scene, to make themselves masters of the contents of a recent tele-

something about an "armistice." This one word, as it was passed from mouth to mouth, seemed to produce on each recipient the same effect—a feeling of mingled bewilderment and distrust—alike on the frequenters of the Cafe Florian and the opposite Speecht; the first patronized by the Italians and the latter by the Austrian officers and their adherents.

It was not without repeated and persistent inquiries that the telegram which was causing this commotion could be got in exists; and even when obtained, was found vague and indefinite enough, reading as follows:—"Armistice, Austria. Prussia, Italy." About ten o'clock the excitement and bewilderment was increased o'clock the excitement and bewildermost was increased by a fresh telegram not less exciting or vague than the previous one. The sum and substance of this was "Cos-sion of Vernee."

The receipt of this unexpected reinforcement to the former despatch, instead of satisfying them, seemed only to whet their appetites for more, as they continued to hang around the piazzas in anxious expectation, filling up the time in discussing the origin and direction of the above.

up the time in discussing the origin and direction of the above.

FORELR CONCLUSIONS.

They were all agreed that they came from Vienna, but were divided as to whom they had been communicated. Some insisted that they were to the French Consulthere, while others were as positive that the members of a banking house here were the recipients. From these diverse statements arose two clauses of conclusions, one of which was that the armistice was the work of the Emperor Napoleon, to whom Venetia had been subsequently ceded—to be in turn, if nothing intervened, ceded to fluly for a consideration; the other was that it was merely a speculative trick of the bankers.

THE METARON-PROSE EVEN PRINCERES.

Leaving each and all to the enjoyment of their own opinions I returned to my lodgings at eleven o'clock. My landfort, contrary to his sual habit, which is to be in bed and select at the prince was just then.

"Well," said he, with a little smile, "it seems our troubles are ended by our being turned into Frenchmen." This, I found on inquiry, was the general opinion among persons of he class.

Finding after while that I was as restless and as

This, I found on inquiry, was the general opinion among persons of his class.

Finding after awhile that I was as restless and an anxious for more telegrams as a born Vonetian, I again started for the plazza. It was still as crowded as I had ever seen it. It seemed as if every male body that I had ever seen or known in Venice was there, and indeed some whom I but never seen on the plazza before, men, who before they had beards (and they got beards early in Haly) had vowed never to show themselves on the plazza. While Venice was under Austrian rule, those men had in their anxiety for news either forgot themselves, or really believed the telegraph despatches. When I again left the plazza at three in the morning, they were still scattered around like groups in a picture by Cannalletti. The curious and acute reader may perchance inquire: "Where was the Austrian police during all this?" Upon this point I cannot very well enlighten him, but I presume they were not far distant.

The Austrianos incusanes.

To-dar the excitement has been no loss; but instead of

reached the office we found the "extran" were being dispensed as rapidly and sought after as eagerly as if they had been include for entrance to paradise, at five sold each.

Following the "extra," a little later in the afternoon, was an exhortation from the military governor, couched, indeed, in very mild terms, reminding the Venetians that the news of the last sixteen or eighteen hours was all from private sources, without any official scal or authority whatever, and advising them to deport themselves in the same prudent and exemplary manner that has characterised them up to the present time. This was posted on the public buildings throughout the city, and seems to the taken in as good a spirit as it was offered.

THE ADVITARY VERSION OF ENERGE'S DETEAT.

Before this reaches you you will have received the news to which the above forms a sort of sequel; but it may not be uninteresting to give a couple of extracts from a couple of Austrian journals, one just before and the other immediately after the complete disconfluture of the army under Benedek.

One army:—"Not without anxiety, but still with souls undergreated, we communicate the intelligence that, in consequence of this Pietiting of one corps, General Benedek has a changed his position; the variable fortense of war has in one point of our position decided against us." The preceding is from a Vienna paper, that which follows is from the Trieste Conservators:—"Success is not accorded to our army in Bohemis, and it is with the utmost pain (doloration a

precincts.

A long list of French and Italian papers have been denied circulation in Veneta, even Zatignami's was taken from the cafes the day before yesterday, after having been well read and stddiedfor twenty-lour hours. No subsequent number has been seen.

THE "FOURTH" ABROAD. OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DECORATIONS.

There were two fine large pavilions erected on the grounds, which were profusely decked with the flags of the United States and France intimately blended. An immense and magnificent collection of flowers, generously sent by the city from its conservatory, added beauty to the commodicum saless and perfumed the air beauty to the commodious salons and perfumed the air with their delicate odors.

The children's ball in the afternoon was an exceedingly charming and successful affair, in which a host of happy little ones enjoyed themselves, dancing to the sparkling mume of the band.

The Prince Imperial, accompanied by his tutor, came during the afternoon in a magnificent coach, and spent some time in the sales where the children were dancing, and ovidently was greatly pleased. He is a fine, manly little fellow, modest and well behaved.

THERE CREEME FOR THE PRINCE.

On his departure the democratic assemblage gave him three rousing cheers, which he politely acknowledged by removing his hat.

The Empress expressed a desire to be present, but the weather was so threatening that she concluded not to

After the children's dance there were the usual num-ber of speeches—which I did not report—from Mr. Tucker, one of the committee; John Jay, of New York; Governor Cox, of Maryland; Dr. Hitchcock and several other clerymen, all of a patriotic and agreeable charac-ter, which were well received.

ter, which were well received.

SEFFIR.

Then came a still more popular entertainment—an elegant and recherché supper, or dinner, at which there was a crush, but a very joyfol time. There was an abundance of all good things edible, and the wines were unexceptionable, either in quality or quantity. This portion of the entertainment was appreciated by all.

During the entertainment was appreciated by all.

During the evening and up to a late hour the young ladies and gentlemen indulged in saltatory exercises with great animation, and seemed to enjoy it to the utmost.

with great animation, and seemed to enjoy it to the utmost.

The fireworks did not come off, but no one regretted the fact. They could not have added greatly to the success of a celebration which will be long remembered by all with pleasure and satisfaction who participated in it. Among the distinguished gueets present were Hon. John Rigelow and wife, Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy; Commander Beaumont, Surgeon Taylor, Paymaster Imlay, Masters Blanchard and Mackay, of the Miantonomoh, now at Cherbourg; Mr. Nicolay, United States Cossul, and others.

The committee having the affair in charge are to be congratulated for its success.

OUR BEALIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Beatrs, July 7, 1866.

The birthday of the American republic has always been duly honored in Berlin, and this, the ninetieth anniversary of the glorious day on which it was first proclaimed to the world that "all men were free and equal," was kept by the American residents of Berlin with all the greater enthusiasm from the pleasing recollection that at last in their happy land these words, so grand in their simplicity, have now become a truth. A numerous company of United States citizene and German friends, both ladies and gentlemen, assembled under the auspices both ladres and gentiemen, assembled under the angices of Governor Wright at Charlottesburg, the heat of the weather—moderated, however, on that day by a refresh-ing shower—having rendered it desirable to exchange the close and dusty city for a more rural place of ren-

said by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, of New York, and after suf-ficient justice had been done to the good things provided by the landlerd of the Turkiste Zell, the Ambassador rese to propose the health of the King and Queen of Prussia. Since the first existence of the United States as a nation, he remarked, unbroken friendship had preanison, or emerged, uncourse, or rather between her and Germany, of which Prussis was but a part. Their interests were identical and never could come into collision, and five millions of Germans, adopted citizens of the Union, industrious, educated, law-abiding citizens, could ever sever. Prussia, Germany, had sympathized with America in her domestic troubles. They were now

with America in her domestic troubies. They were now themselves engaged in interaccine warfare, on the merits of which it was not for him to offer an opinion, but what ever might be the issue he trusted it would be favorable to the cause of civil and religious liberty.

The United States Consul, Mr. Kreismans, gave a retrospective view of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, and estolled the indomitable courage of its authors, who, however, had left worthy successors in the men who had held about the flag of the Union during a terrible struggle of four years, and had actirpated the plague-spot of the land, negro slavery. He proposed the health of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. Knox, ex-member of Congress, said a few touching words in commemoration of the marryr of the Union, Abraham Lincoln, whose "immortal memory" was drank in solemn silence.

Mr. Wright gave "The Fourth of July."

Mr. Kreisman—"The Army and Navy of the United States, who had saved the republic by their devoted herotem." This toast was received with a burst of cheers, which were redoubled when

Dr. Webb, of Cincinnati, who had fought under McClelian, replied to it is a isconic speech, gallantly concluding with a toast to "The Ledies—the queen of the feast."

Mr. Brieze alluded to the war now raring on the Conti-

OUR BORDEAUX CORRESPONDENCE.

the national celors, that the Fourth of July was to be commemorated with distinction.

At four o'clock the parties taking part in the festivity becam to assemble at the United States Consulate; whence they proceeded to the 'Olivier,' reputed for the choice of dinner parties in public matters, where they were received by Monsieur Th. Colombier, the host of the evening. The banquet, which was presided over by Mr. Bavison, the United States Consul, left nothing to be desired, being provided with all the exquisite viands the sesses could command. After the good things were disposed of, a series of toosts were proposed and responded to in a good style, and appropriate speeches were delivered by the Consul, Monsieur Th. Colombier, and by some of the American shipmanters, and it was only an advanced hour which caused the company to break up, after a splendid outcrtainment of several hours, which can have compensed the friendship of all who attended on the occasion for a long time to come.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 24, 1866.

Cicement Forsia (Br), Lott, Queensiown and Liverpool—R Cunard.
Steamahip Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Rickmond—G Heineken & Palmora.
Steamahip Glaucus, Gais, Boston—W P Ciyde.
Steamahip Glaucus, Gais, Boston—Noviune Steamahip Ca.
Ship Albert Gallatin, Delauc, Liverpool—Grinnell, Mantura & Co.
Bark Hubert (Br), Wright, Cork for orders—Boys & Hincken.

on. Schr Satellite, Thompson, Besufort, SC—Dewey & Hagar, Schr Sarah Thomas, Arnold, Philadelphia—Beutley, Son &

Atlanta (Br), Southway, the Arts with sugar, to Brook-Waldo, Baker, Sagua, 16 days, with sugar, to Brook-Baker. July 23, 16 miles S of Absesson Light, saw a schooner, with maintepment above water. I schooner, with maintenance above water. With sugar and malasers, to E P Ruck & Co. July 37, ion 73 56, spoke sohr Port au Platt, from Sagua fo

Marine Diameters.

Strausner Hemmens-Londonderry, July 15—The Hissenian (a), from Lawerpool, which salled for Quebec last evening, put back this morning with screw damaged.

Buto Manawasza, of Boston, before reported ashore at Prince Edward Island, registered 511 tons, rates Al, wes built at Medford in 1895, and owned by H Mastings. Barg Crass Poors, ashore at Great Egg Harbor, was a new ressel, on her first voyage, launched at Yarmouth, Me, ta April nat. She was double decked, of about 400 tons bur-den, and halled from Periland. den, and halled from Pertland.

Scun Ona Mowara, Ryan, from St Sapelo, Ga, while going up the Savannah River, struck upon the obstructions at the mouth of the South Channel, and sunk so quickly that the capitain and crew had barely time to secure their personal effects and escape with their liven. The Ora Moneta was engaged in the coasting trade, and owned by Capt Martin Ryan.

She was not insured, but will be raised.

The purser of the steamship Quaker City, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

Ship Nicholas Biddle, A2, 783 tons, built at Portsmouth, Nil, in 1568, has been sold to parties in San Francisco for 184000, to be employed in the lumber trade from that port.

Ship Mary Glover, A2, 593 tons, built at Boston in 1846, has been purchased in San Francisco, supposed for about \$14,500.

Cattao, June 27.—The Facile Steam Navigation Co., et dis city, has recently issuehod and completed for the general use of shipping at this port, a beautiful floating dry dock constructed of iron, and of sufficient capacity to take in vessels of the largest class. On the 28th instant this dock will be "Christened" by the U S side wheel stoamer Wateres, she being the first vessel to enter.

Whalemen.
Arr at Newport list inst, schr Ellen Rizpais, Taylor, North
Atlantic Ocean, of and for Provincetown, with 30 bbts oil Attantic Ocean, of and for Provincetown, with &o bbls oil (and ski 22d).

Sid from Honelulu May 31, bark Navy, Davis, of NR, to cruise.

Aw at Yokohama May 10, bark Ragle, McKeume, of NR, last from Port Lloyd (no report of oil).

A letter from Capt Clough, of ship Northern Light, NB reports her at Yokohama, Japan, April 28, having taken 850 bila ap oil since leaving Sandwich Islands in November, making then 1100 sp and 200 wh all told. Bound to Arctic Green. bbis sp oil stace leaving making the hillo sp and 200 wh all told. Bound to Arctic Geom.

A letter from the Gret officer of bark Vigilant NB, reports her at sea May 24, so lat, &c., with 130 bbis sp oil on boardail well.

A letter from Capt Smith, of bark Java 24, NB, reports her at Mohacos Passage May 2, with 600 bbis sp oil—all well.

A letter from Capt Smith, of bark Atlantic, NB, dated off Rodrigues May 22, reports bark China, tillingth, NB, stated date, with 620 bbis sp oil on beard, Spoten—April 24, let 36 68 p. in 179 26 E., ship Millon, Grant, NB, 360 bbis sp.

Grant, NB, 360 bbis sp.

Spoken, &cc.

Spoken—April 24, lat 25 to 8, lon 179 to E, ship Millon, Grant. NR, 369 bbls er.

Spoken, &cc.

Bark Union, Heard, from Philadelphia June 16 for Pernambno, June 28, lat 36 ty N ion 25 3.

Bark Randy flook, Gibbs, from NYork for New Orleans, July 7, off Cape Florida.

Foreign Ports.

Accus. June 13—in port May Queen. Phipps, unc.

Ancusaura. June 27—Arr Ariungton, Bartlets, Havre.

Basks, July 4—81 Hattlette, Lakenau, Baltimore.

Buston, July 18—In port Dannbe, Broughton, for NYork, Idg. Hampton, Akinson, do in Nelson, Wells, for Quebec, do.

Brown, Horsey, May C. B., July 5—Arr Athert Degris.

ds.

ds. Adlinon, do do. School, Wells, for Quebec,
Block Horsk Missa, C. B., July 5.—Arr Albert Dewis,
Dewis, Nyerk; 6th, Tubal Caith, Pinkham, do; 7th, Mary,
Putnam, and Mary Hidenot, Murchie, do; 9th, Heisina,
Swain, Baltimore; 11th, J. B. Marshall, Marshall, New York,
Cld 6th, Cyreme, Roy, Nyek; 7th, Chilton, Stafford; Pembroke, Skaling, and Chilb, Hicker, do; 10th, Braullan,
Greene, Wanishall, Hammond, and Memphia, Sandford,
Nyork; 11th, Joseph Wier, Fullou, do; 12th, Rio, Johnson,
Nyork, Nork; Ith, Joseph Wer, Fullon, do, 12th, R.O. Jonason, Nork.

Camper July 13.—In port ships Aperdeen, Anderson, for Cape Verds; Montpeller, Watta, Heorge the Fifth, Springer, and Memnon, Haker, for Rio Jamere, Thos. Lord, Frebbis, Or Kurrashee; Mary Baker, Secul, for Nork, bark Voland, Langshorn, for Binenos Ayres. All log.

Carig. July S—Art Johan Kepler, Rake, NYork. Sid 6th, Yhis, Thoraideen, NYork.

Darrasovers, July 13.—Gf. Kentuckian, Freeman, from Sunderland for Geylon.

Designas, July S—In port bark Marinetta (Ital), Lavegg, from Baltimore, disg. brigs Lark, Hodging, from do, Massishpin, Doe, for Haltimore, to sail 12th, Frostissime, James, for NYork, to sail 12; Ida C, ——from Baltimore, disg.

do; Misses of Stork, to sail 12; Ida C. ——, from Baitlmore, dag.

dage, for Stork, to sail 12; Ida C. ——, from Baitlmore, dage, for Boston, lid; Leos 12th, Caledonia (2), Perrier, NYork, in port 18th, barks Goisons, Holmes, for Boston, lid; Leos Creapo, for San Francisco, do.

Galle, June 10. — Art Sa Albans, Pike, Sunderland, B. Gasso Tens, Ti, July 5.—Art bark Artiona, Conant, Kow York,

Hanvora, July 13.—Sid Grane Sargent, Mitchell, England, Hanvora, July 13.—Sid Amelia Chering, Haysis, Gardie, Litterpot, July 13.—Enid, out Delaware (2), Thompson,